

# The Gateway





## short shorts

**"Bitter suite" featured in res**

Joint Social of Lister Hall Residence will sponsor a dance featuring "The Bitter Suite." "The Two of Us" will sing between sets. Admission is 50 cents for res students and \$1 for out of res.

**NOON HOUR SEMINAR**

The noon hour seminar on modern Canadian poetry has been cancelled.

**DANCE—THE SHIP**

Joint Social Lister Hall Residence will feature "Blind Babies Bazaar" from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the Ship, Sat., Feb. 13. Admission is free.

**THE GATHERING PLACE**

Contemporary Christian worship will be held at 11 a.m., Sun., Feb. 14, in SUB Meditation Room conducted by Chaplain Ken Kuhn.

**DEPT. OF MUSIC**

There will be a workshop concert Tues., Feb. 16, from 12 to 1 p.m. in Con Hall. Admission is free.

U of A String Quartet will give a free recital from 12 to 1 p.m. in SUB Art Gallery.

Pianist Lorraine Robinson will give a recital at 4:30 p.m., Wed., Feb. 17, in Con Hall.

**Poll Clerks**

Students wishing to act as poll clerks in the General and Faculty Elections on March 4 and March 12 may apply at the reception desk, 2nd Floor SUB on Tuesday, Feb. 16. Students are financially remunerated and must bring their social insurance number when giving their names.

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**VGW "100" RALLY**

VGW "100" Rally will be held this weekend. The schedule is as follows: Friday, Feb. 12—Scrutineering, "M" lot.

Saturday, Feb. 13—Registration drivers' meeting, SUB 104; rally "S" lot. Wednesday, Feb. 17—Meeting awards, films, SUB 104.

Over \$300 in prizes will be offered for leaders in various categories. Further information, entry forms and regulations are available with the receptionist on the second floor of SUB.

**KOFFEEHAUS**

Lutheran Student Movement will sponsor Don and Kathy Adams The In-8 at the Lutheran Student Centre, 11122-86 Ave. at 8 p.m., Sat., Feb. 13.

**2ND ANNUAL ST. VALENTINE'S DAY READING**

The English Dept. will sponsor John Lent reading erotic verse and song music at 7:30 p.m. in SUB Art Gallery, Sun., Feb. 14.

**"Bitter Suite"**

Dance in Lister Hall Cafeteria

also "TWO OF US" (folk group) between sets

Admission: 50c for residence students

\$1.00 for non-residence

Friday, February 12 — 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

**"Blind Babies Bazaar"**

Dance in The Ship—Lister Hall

NO ADMISSION CHARGE — OPEN

Saturday, February 13 — 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

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**NOON HIGH**

Freshman Seminars —

"MODERN CANADIAN POETRY"

Friday, February 12

Art Gallery

"STRING QUARTET"

Wednesday, February 17

Art Gallery

Freshman Seminar —

"OTHELLO"

Thursday, February 18

Art Gallery

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# Government climbs Nationalism wagon

By ELLEN NYGAARD

The Alberta government has suddenly developed considerable interest in the problem of non-Canadian influence in Alberta post-secondary education.

Minister of Education Robert Clark announced December 23 that a "Committee of Inquiry into Non-Canadian Influence in Post-Secondary Education" would begin investigation in mid-February.

The opening of public hearings has since been postponed until March 8, Committee Chairman Arnold F. Moir announced Monday.

## Reports in spring

According to John J. Barr, executive assistant to Mr. Clark, the committee will attempt to complete its investigations and submit its report before students leave school this spring. The government has had to strike a balance in timing the committee's work in order to publicize its findings before the term ends and at the same time conduct a thorough and scholarly inquiry said Mr. Barr.

Several factors have influenced the formation of this committee, including, according to Mr. Clark, "public support for more study of Canadian problems" and "public unrest at the hiring of non-Canadian staff people, especially in our universities, at a time when more and more well-qualified Canadians are unable to obtain jobs."

Mr. Barr said a series of resolutions from the U of A political science graduate students, advocating the "Canadianization" of the political science department, had also influenced the government decision.

## Committee members

Besides Mr. Moir, a lecturer in the Faculty of Law and president of the Law Society of Alberta, the committee includes four academics and two members from the "general public."

The members are: Jack Pierce, president of Ranger Oil Ltd. of Calgary; Mrs. Elizabeth Petersen, president of Women of Uniform; Dr. Richard Baird of the U of A political science department; Dr.

Frank MacKinnon of the U of C political science department; Howard Leeson, a U of A graduate student; and Lorne Dick, a sociology instructor at Medicine Hat College.

The committee's terms of reference instruct them to investigate the nationality of instructors and administrators at post-secondary institutions; analyze the distribution of this personnel in various sectors of the educational system; and describe influences on Canadian content in studies.

Mr. Barr emphasized that the study would be expected to forward solid recommendations aimed at "ensuring employment for qualified Canadians in Alberta's post-secondary institutions."

The committee is also instructed to suggest means of "ensuring the development of studies having a greater concern with, and application to, Canadian problems," according to a Department of Education statement.

The committee will be conducting independent research as well as asking for submissions from the universities and colleges, individuals in the academic community, and members of the community at large.

## U of A cooperates

The U of A Board of Governors agreed at its meeting last month to co-operate with the committee. Mr. Moir says the universities have generally reacted positively to the committee's requests.

Some apprehension was expressed initially by academics who feared a breach of their academic freedom. However, Mr. Barr emphasized that the universities are not being forced to contribute to the committee's findings. The government could have given the inquiry the status of a Royal Commission and subpoenaed documents and testimony, said Mr. Barr.

So far, however, the committee seems to have met no recalcitrance from the universities.

Dr. Kriesel feels that "there's a lot of heat but very little light on the problem" and hopes that the entire university community can contribute to the study.



—Chris Scott Photo

**THIS IS GATEWAY'S MYSTERY PICTURE OF THE WEEK.** The first person to correctly determine the location of the above scene, wins. The prize is \$50 to be claimed every third Thursday if and only if a full moon appears by noon seen from the basement of SUB. Gateway and Photo-Directorate staff, their husbands, wives, children, siblings, friends and acquaintances are excluded from the contest. All entries should be addressed to: Mystery photo contest, c/o The Gateway, Students' Union Building, The University of Alberta.

# Edmonton police commission to study law enforcement on the U of A campus

The Edmonton police commission will investigate a charge that the city is maintaining a "double standard" of law enforcement on the university campus and in the rest of the city.

City alderman David Ward proposed to city council Monday night that: "the City of Edmonton, through the proper channels, take whatever steps necessary to insure adequate and non-discriminatory police protection for all citizens within the corporate boundaries of the city of Edmonton."

Ward's proposal was a direct reaction to a statement by Dr. D. G. Tyndall that "the needs of the university under certain circumstances require methods of law enforcement which differ from those suitable in other areas of the city and province."

This, according to Mr. Ward, "is a quite different approach to enforcement and protection than is offered elsewhere in the city of Edmonton."

University policy, says Ward, allows students to go unpunished for breaking the law and that "many students have been harmed by 'drug pushers' who invade the area because of inadequate police protection."

In a written reply to Ward's a double standard exists. He said proposal, Dr. Tyndall denied that that if Ald. Ward has any information regarding drug pushers on campus "he has a responsibility to report such evidence to the proper authorities."

Dr. Tyndall also said that if any person is suspected of trafficking drugs on campus "the fact is promptly reported to the

RCMP" by the university authorities.

City council decided that the

"proper channels" would be to send the matter to the police commission.

## Feb. 13 is National Abortion Day

February 13th is the date of the National Abortion Campaign in Canada. Women across the country will campaign to repeal the abortion laws, supported by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women.

Their demands are that:

- the government remove abortion laws from the Criminal Code.
- the government undertake the immediate and far-reaching expansion of present abortion facilities and also the institution of abortion clinics to ensure that free abortion on demand becomes a reality.
- no forced sterilization of women undergoing abortion.
- free birth control devices and information be made available to all women, including students in junior and senior high schools.

Work parties to publicize the campaign are under way nightly at 7:30, at Apt. 10, 10168-100 St.

A march is planned Feb. 13 at 2:00 p.m. starting from the Legislative Grounds and ending with a rally in the cafeteria at the YWCA at 3:00 p.m. with speakers.

## Panel to discuss freeways

"Rapid Transit or Freeways—Which way Edmonton?" is the theme of a discussion to be held at the annual general meeting of the Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group.

A panel, moderated by group chairman Drake Hocking, will explore the cost of rapid transit, considering the adverse side of freeways—pollution and encroachment of parkland.

Panel members include Don McDonald, General Manager, ETS; Lou Grimble, consulting civil engineer of L. G. Grimble and Associates; K. Cumming, President, Edmonton Chamber of Commerce; and Ald. J. Kiniski, President, Geoscience Research Associates.

The discussion will be held Monday, Feb. 15, in room 2022, Medical Sciences Building at 8:00 p.m.

# Close to full employment for Ontario's '69 PhD's

OTTAWA (CUP)—A recently released report by the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies shows that only 15 of 624 PhD graduates from all Ontario universities in the fall of 1969 and spring of 1970 show a radically different employment picture than had been indicated during the fall from other sources.

The statistics, however, do not indicate whether the jobs obtained were in accord with individual preference and qualifications.

The report, which is based on statistics collected by each Ontario university, shows that 284 are employed in Ontario, 112 in the rest of Canada and 228 in other countries.

The largest number of the graduates, a total of 257, are em-

ployed in university teaching—132 in Ontario, 51 in the rest of Canada and 74 in other countries. In industry 28 are employed in Ontario, 12 in the rest of Canada and 18 in other countries.

Sixty-one have found jobs with government—30 in Ontario, 11 in the rest of Canada and 20 in other countries. Research fellowships and private research institutes account for 197 of the graduates. The breakdown in this area shows that research fellowships in Ontario have gone to 54 in the rest of Canada to 29 and in other countries to 86. Private research institutes employ 14 in Ontario, three in the rest of Canada and 11 in other countries.



# "Goin' Down the Road": reality on film

With all the panic lately about the lack of "Canadian content" in our mass media, a film has been released that is indisputably Canadian in content. The screenplay was written by William Fruet and Donald Shebib. *Goin' Down the Road*, also produced, directed and edited by Shebib, is his first feature film. Along with Almond's *Act of the Heart*, *Goin' Down the Road* is drawing a great deal of attention, not only from interested business that relishes seeing the development and growth of a Canadian film industry, but also from the movie fans always eager to savor something artistic, new and different.

Shebib demonstrates that he has mastered his film making technique. A marvellous control is maintained with a plot that could so easily assume either a condescending or a sentimental tone. As it stands, *Goin' Down the Road* is a slice of life put on celluloid and presented to us with feeling and understanding. No judgment is passed on the

characters and no judgment is passed on the situation. The message is clearly a shrug of the shoulders, a pronouncement of *C'est la vie* and that is all. Some may find this dull, but enough sympathy and familiarity is bred to keep alive a genuine interest in what is happening.

The story begins with Joey and Peter, played by Paul Bradley and Doug McGrath, moving from the Maritimes (Nova Scotia in fact) to Toronto in search of a job and a good time. They arrive in the big city with empty pockets and high hopes. Their naive expectations are quickly negated when they find that their first night has to be spent in the Salvation Army Hostel. A flop house . . . what a beginning! Thwarted by a limited education and a lack of a working skill, the two are forced to make their bread in a bottling plant where the only positive diversion is the mini-skirted, busty Nicole (played by Nicole Morin). The situation drifts along; Joey meets Betty and that results in a rather

mundane and undesired marriage. Things get worse when the two friends lose their jobs and all three are left without support. The breaking point arrives, and the Maritimers leave Betty and head West in the hope that Vancouver will be slightly more receptive to their nebulous ambitions.

This relatively unexciting plot makes for a good ensemble product combined with the appropriate mood music of Bruce Cockburn and the sensitive documentary camera work of Douglas Leiterman. The cinematic technique is at times reminiscent of that first used by LeLouche in *Un Homme et une Femme*. Slow, moody shots of the two men walking on the dock — sounds dulled by the oppressed atmosphere. A telephoto lens brings a hazy ship close to the camera and the entire scene begins to resemble a nineteenth century Dutch painting. A series of these shots created a soft, soothing pastel feeling when integrated with music and lyrics. A superb technique used for

excellent effect, but slightly superfluous to the development within the movie itself. The scenes said nothing and were artistic time-fillers more than devices used to stimulate thought.

The performance of each of the main characters was thoroughly unpretentious and convincing. The developing art of the "non-actor" certainly seems to be what impresses the movie audiences these days. The entire cast excelled in the kind of natural acting that at times came close to the improvisational realism first used by another Canadian director, D. Owen, in *Nobody Waved Goodbye*. Everyone is intimately familiar with people like Joey, Peter and Betty, and the task of "acting" out characters like them is considerably simplified. They really are "real" and come across the screen like life; so much so in fact that one almost reaches out to say "Haven't we met somewhere before?"

Paul Bradley plays some very sensitive moments, and particu-

larly impressive was the pre-occupied detachment he displayed in his interaction with his pregnant wife. It reflected a deep frustration with his inability to support his growing family, and as a result his optimistic reassurances became all the more pathetic.

Doug McGrath is the idealist who knows the existence of better things, but cannot accept that his background is the hindrance to his success. In the character of Peter we again hit upon the alienated hero who will move on down the road, always searching, reaching, maybe never finding. At least our hero Nicholson in *Five Easy Pieces* never did, nor did Fonda and Hopper in *Easy Rider* ever find what they were looking for. Robert Redford in *Downhill Racer* is another example of the estranged breed who is no doubt still looking for the answer.

The script for *Goin' Down the Road* makes it evident that Shebib's strength lies in his direction and editing rather than in writing. Dialogue is often so slow in coming that by the time the words are spoken, they are redundant. The visual text has already projected the idea to the audience, and nothing else needs to be said to support it. A much more decisive statement could have been made with a story that offers such a variety of potentially controversial themes. Despite a poor script however, the movie is well made, well cast and above all (for those worried about the new "Canadian content" phenomenon), it passes the test.

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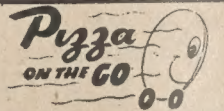
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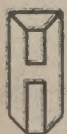


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# High Wind brings Love

"It's going to be a very unbelievable show."

So says Ihor Todoruk, currently in town for High Wind to promote the Love show that will happen Saturday, Feb. 13, in the Kinsmen Fieldhouse at 8 p.m.

And all evidence points to his being quite right. For ever since Love started venturing out of their home in Los Angeles, they have been collecting magnificent reviews like one-a-day vitamins.

Britain's famous *Melody Maker* magazine called them "... constructive, excitingly tight and more together than many U.S. bands." *The Spectator* said that Love is a "testament to the kind of eclectic musical capacity too many groups fail to even approximate, as with wit and vitality Arthur Lee and Love become one of the most deserving-to-be-dug rock bands playing."

Says *Rolling Stone* of their newest album, *False Start*, "I think I could rave all day saying wonderful things about it."

Love itself is basically a first-generation underground rock group that was first formed in 1965. It exists, much like the Mothers of Invention, more as an extension of the talents of its leader and guiding figure, Arthur Lee.

Lee has assumed almost legendary proportions among those who are most familiar with his work. He is now internationally known for his compositions, arrangements, productions, and singing. *Melody Maker* describes his voice as "intensive but gentle."

Love started as The Grass Roots but changed its name when another group took it. However, that had little or no bearing on their musicianship as—along with The Byrds—they became one of the first important progressive groups to emerge from Los Angeles. They became leaders in a musical renaissance that occurred there in the mid-sixties with such groups as The Doors, Canned Heat, Sweatwater and others.

For four years Love stayed in Los Angeles, always drawing bigger and bigger crowds, releasing singles like "Hey Joe," "She Comes in Colors," "My Little Red Book," and "Alone Again Or," and releasing albums such as the now classic *Forever*

*Changes*. But despite critical acclaim that marked them as the Los Angeles group, they did not achieve mass public acclaim, probably because they simply did not go on tour.

Says Arthur Lee of this period, "We were just too loose. I was always afraid of doing the wrong thing. It was mainly my fault that we never travelled. . . I decided just to do my records. And I lost my personal manager, so I didn't have that heavy person behind me to make me more business-like. I had to call all the shots myself and I didn't know what to do."

Then, in 1969, Arthur Lee left the music scene to sort out his views and feelings. When he came back, he re-organized Love (adding some members of the old Mothers of Invention) and began touring. From this point onward the international reviews started coming in and Love is now recognized for the important group that it is.

Something should also be said about High Wind, the promoters that are making the Love show possible.

This is not their first Edmonton booking; they were the ones that brought in Paul Horn, Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention, and John Hammond and John Lee Hooker.

Besides offering consistently good shows at reasonable prices, the promoters are very much concerned with providing for the audience as much as the entertainers. Mr. Todoruk states that they have never done a bad show and they don't plan to.

High Wind is basically a group of about five heads that got fed up with the way regular promotion is handled and decided to give Canadian audiences a better deal. Operating out of Vancouver, they promote shows all over Western Canada and are planning to extend soon into Eastern Canada.

And it appears that they are going to be successful. For instance, Frank Zappa's Edmonton appearance was the first major gig he had ever played. It drew 5,000 people, which impressed Zappa to such an extent that he has requested to be booked back here next fall. Needless to say High Wind is working on it.

While High Wind is by no means rich (their comparatively low profit margin of 20 to 25 per cent is mostly taken by paying the interest on the loans they need to finance the shows), they are healthy financially and have begun to sell shares in the company.

This economic health has enabled them to expand. They are planning to create an organization to be known as "Creative Management Canada" which will aid the development of Canadian talent, a job they feel is being sadly neglected by other promoters and booking agencies.

While the public reaction to High Wind's shows have been highly favorable, the rival agencies are understandably annoyed, and thus problems have resulted.

The most recent conflict has arisen as a result of the singular quality of their promotional poster for the Love show. Not only have some local stores refused to put it up unless the bottom was removed, but some have refused it altogether. (For the inverted decapitation effect, see the picture opposite.)

Also, there have been a number of instances where the same posters have been removed in large numbers after they were posted. Although no names were mentioned, High Wind feels that it is the work of a rival agency in some cases.

But in spite of all these difficulties, the Love show this Saturday promises to be a major event in the Edmonton musical year, and High Wind deserves much of the credit.

What are they planning for the future? Besides the Zappa show mentioned previously, they are bringing in The Band to Vancouver, although it is doubtful that they will play here. However, they are currently negotiating to bring in Leonard Cohen and although it is not yet definite, the Jubilee Auditorium has been booked for March 17, 18 and 19. Also, Crowbar has been mentioned as a possible set for the future.

Currently, tickets for the Love show (which are a very reasonable \$3.50 advance and \$4.50 at the door) are running around 3,000 sold. But, as Ihor Todoruk says, if we could get 2,000 more, the vibes would be truly fine.

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"Dave Wright" ..... Fri. 8:30 p.m.

"Friends of Mann" ..... Sat. 12 noon - 5 p.m.

"Jeff Samin" ..... Sat. 12 noon - 5 p.m.

"S. Crow Tum" ..... Sat. 8:30 p.m.

"John Mason" ..... Sat. 8:30 p.m.

"U of A Concert Jazz Ensemble" ..... Sun. 8:30 p.m.

## campus calendar

### R.A.T.T.

- Thur., Fri., & Sat. (see ad this issue)
- U of A Concert Jazz Ensemble  
Sun. 8:30 p.m.

### STUDENTS' CINEMA

- Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid  
Feb. 14, 7 and 9:30 p.m. SUB Theatre

### ART GALLERY

- Modern Canadian Poetry:  
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Feb. 12 12 noon SUB Gallery
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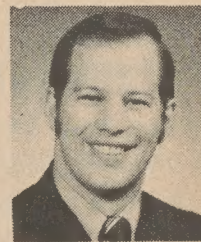
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# Clubs unsatisfied with SC

By BOB BLAIR

The students' council has discovered discontent in the ranks of students' union clubs—they hate the students' council.

Co-ordinator Dave Manning said he had been receiving the answers to questionnaires asking whether clubs are aware of the grant fund and if they understand it.

He said that the response seems to be that clubs are aware of it but understand that money available through it will not be given to them. He said clubs are objecting to money being spent on more political items while they are being left by the wayside. "There's going to be a need for more reform in this area," he said.

Mr. Manning said "all clubs have complained; none of them have anything good to say about us."

Treasurer Willie Heslop said many clubs have not come before the finance board to ask for money. There have been excep-

tions—for example, Wauneita, which operates on a perennial break-even budget.

Mr. Manning suggested that a clubs board, with one representative from each club, be given a grant of about \$2,000.

Ken Orchard from the ad hoc committee on unemployment appeared before council to ask for support on a suggested program to ease immediately the unemployment crisis in Alberta.

The program consists of four points. The first is to shorten the work week to 35 hours without cutting take-home pay. This should be immediately implemented for government workers, with industry forced to follow suit.

Secondly, start public works programs such as a massive public housing program, and withdraw spending restrictions on schools and hospitals. The third point is to develop secondary industries with public funds, and the fourth, to place a ban on repossession.

Ed rep Jergen Kaut asked whether the first point was perhaps an artificial solution. If there is still unemployment a few

years from now, are we to go to ask to cut the work week to 30 or 25 hours, he asked. Mr. Orchard replied that with our rapidly expanding technology, this would not be unreasonable.

Mr. Orchard said that a number of labor unions already have contracts for work weeks of 35 hours or less. "Generally this has been without the reduction of take-home pay."

The Alberta Federation of Labor is on record as supporting a 30 hour work week, he pointed out.

Since council cannot pass resolutions during the representation section of standing orders, council was forced to leave action on the unemployment program until new business. However, council adjourned before reaching new business.

Mr. Christian announced the success of the majority report at the GFC meeting last Wednesday. Councillors expressed their gratification and surprise at the passage of the report. Mr. Christian estimated that no more than 12 members of GFC had been in favor of the motion at the beginning of the meeting.

Mr. Christian also said he had been told that the president of the academic staff association had been instructed to vote against the report. Although he voted against it, he had spoken in favor of it, and as a result, a petition is being circulated to have him removed.

Ed rep Ron Gillman introduced a successful amendment to the Brown Report to give a second rep to the faculties of arts, science, and education.

For the past four weeks, council has been discussing the Brown Report. Now, coming soon to a council chamber near you—the exciting sequel to the Brown Report—*The Brown Report, Part II*.

Will there be six students' union vice-presidents? Will the treasurer be cut in two (his job, that is)? Will the secretary be abolished? Will the number of executives be increased from six to seven? The answers to these and other questions will be made known only when council has given final approval to *The Brown Report, Part II*.

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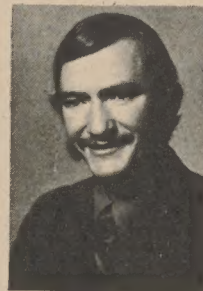
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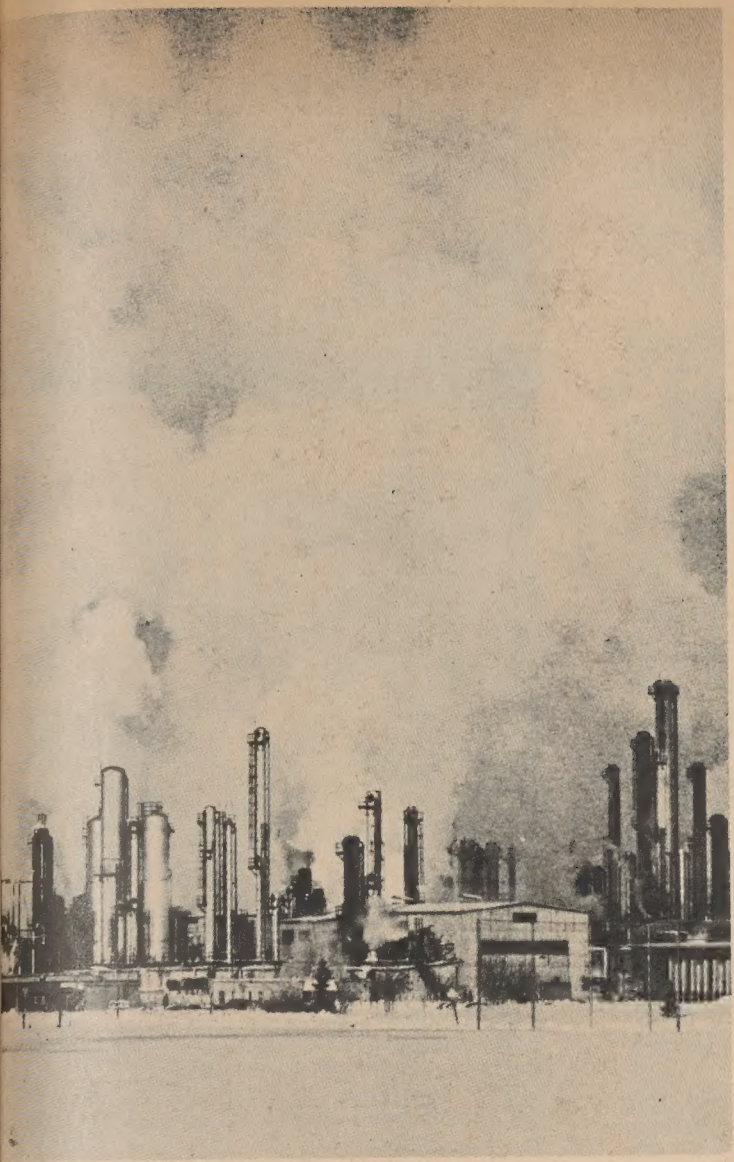
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# Chemcell

## —a pollution study

by Richard Gregory  
Research Director, STOP

Chemcell Limited is a large board-spectrum corporation with operations interconnected across Canada. The Clover Bar plant and other Alberta operations comprise only part of a much larger Canadian enterprise. Chemcell is also linked with vast American business operations. Fifty-seven per cent of the common shares—the controlling interest in the company—is owned directly or indirectly by the Celanese Corporation of New York. Celanese is the 88th largest corporation in the United States.

The Clover Bar plant is not an independent operation. It is part of a vast corporate structure which represents enormous investment and financial exchange. The Chemcell operations carried out in Alberta provide the basic chemicals and fibres that are used in other company operations to produce synthetic fabrics and other finished products.

### Shared 'Control' Costs

By their nature, petrochemical processes present large pollution problems. For the citizens of Edmonton and vicinity, pollution from the Clover Bar plant has been a cause of concern and discomfort, and pollution control is a necessary requirement for operations of this plant. In a large corporation such as Chemcell Limited, the costs of pollution control do not press on the operations of any one plant but are shared across this business complex.

In a letter to employees about pollution at the Chemcell Clover Bar plant, Dr. C. G. Miller, the plant manager, states that prior to 1969 (that is, from November, 1953 to 1968) the company had spent about \$2 million for installations alone (not including operating expenses) to control pollution of water, soil and air. In the years 1969-1970, the efforts were increased, and close to \$1 million was spent during those two years for pollution control equipment.

The company can be justifiably proud of the pollution control equipment they have installed. Vast improvements have been made in their pollution control of air and water emissions as compared to the state of their emissions when the company first began operation in 1953. However, the magnitude of the company's expenditures should be placed in some perspective.

The Chemcell Clover Bar plant has been in operation for the past seventeen years. During that time the plant has been a major polluter of both water and air in the Edmonton area. The company has spent over three

million dollars to try and reduce their emissions. However, for the same period of time the Clover Bar operations have been contributing to net income and profits of the company. The expenditure of three million dollars for pollution control over the past seventeen years should be compared with the company's net income from their total operations. The company's total net income for the years 1960 to September, 1970 is \$84,414,000. The Clover Bar plant represents a capital expenditure of over \$123,000,000. The three million dollars that has been spent on pollution control is only about two and a half percent of the total spent on the Chemcell plant.

The fact that Chemcell has spent one million dollars in the last two years for pollution control is most laudable. The company's large expenditures since 1969 may, in fact, now make Chemcell one of the industry's leaders in the fight against pollution in the Province of Alberta. This also indicates, however, that major improvements were required at the plant, and it appears that many of these improvements had been required for the fifteen years since the plant began operating. It is laudable that Chemcell is now spending large sums to control the pollution at their Clover Bar plant. But, the plant has been polluting our environment since 1953 and the company waited until 1969 to finally make the necessary improvements. This fifteen year delay is an expression of extreme corporate negligence.

### Tax Deductions

The real cost to the company of the expenditures it has made for pollution control is considerably less than the face value. An important mitigating factor is federal government assistance. The federal government has provided Canadian industries with special tax benefits to encourage them to control water pollution. Amendments to the Federal Income Tax Act allows companies to deduct from their taxable income 50% of all capital expenditures for water pollution abatement equipment for the period 1965 to December 31st, 1970. This exemption has been extended to 1973. For large corporations such as Chemcell, had this money not been spent on pollution control, it would be taxed at a very high rate as part of Chemcell's taxable income. The real loss of net income because of pollution control expenditures is therefore low, given that the government is subsidizing these expenditures. However, this exemption expires December 31st, 1973. It follows that financially the wisest action for the company at this time is to make all the expenditures for water pollu-

In the fall of 1970 S.T.O.P. (Save Tomorrow—Oppose Pollution) began a project to examine the activities of Chemcell Limited in Alberta. Particular attention was focused on the Chemcell plant at Clover Bar, just outside the Edmonton city limits. The goal of the project has been to find answers to specific questions: How much pollution does Chemcell put into our air and our water? What standards and regulations are there to control pollution from Chemcell? How much has Chemcell spent on pollution control? And what are government pollution control agencies doing to regulate pollution from industry and from Chemcell in particular?

The people have the right to know the nature and extent of the pollution which any industry imposes upon their community.

The purpose of the project has been to compile as accurate and complete a report as possible on the pollution from Chemcell. To this end a great many people, including officials of the provincial pollution control agencies, management personnel from Chemcell, upon union leaders and plant employees, scientists and other knowledgeable people were contacted and interviewed. The information obtained during these discussions provided the basis for this presentation. Supplementary data was gathered from company brochures and financial statements, business reports, scientific and technical journals and other relevant sources.



tion control that are required, while the Canadian people are willing to subsidize them.

Chemcell's Edmonton plant is Canada's only integrated hydrocarbons to fibres operation. When the plant was built in 1952, it was the second of its kind in the world. The processes and construction was modelled after a larger but identical plant which Celanese Corporation built in Bishop, Texas in 1943. The Clover Bar plant now employs about one thousand men from the Edmonton area, and total earnings of these employees exceeds \$7,000,000 per year. All told, Chemcell spends some \$17,000,000 in Alberta each year.

The main raw materials used in the plant operations are propane, butane and wood pulp. Three distinct manufacturing operations produce petro-chemicals, cellulose acetate flake and fibres. In the petro-chemical manufacturing process, propane and butane are converted to a broad range of chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of such products as paints, lacquers, textiles, hydraulic fluids, drugs and cosmetics. To make acetate from flake, wood pulp is treated with acetate acid and acetic anhydride from the plant's petro-chemical area. In the fibres operation, cellulose acetate is combined with solvents from the petro-chemical division to produce acetate and triacetate fibres. Each of these three operations involve complex processes and equipment which are possible sources of pollution that must be controlled.

The primary method of regulating industrial water pollution is through the issuance of pollution approvals by the Water Pollution Control Section of the Division of Environmental Health Services in the Provincial Department of Health. Every industry in the province is required to have written permission from the government before it can discharge effluent into Alberta surface waters. These approvals state specifically how much pollution may be discharged by the industry at any given time.

## Water Pollution

Water pollution has been a problem at the Clover Bar plant since the plant began operation in November, 1953. At that time all liquid effluent from the entire plant was discharged directly into the North Saskatchewan River.

Less than two months after the plant began operations, the drinking water in North Battleford and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan became permeated with strong, unpleasant tastes and odors. The pollution from the Chemcell plant was travelling down the North Saskatchewan River and the effects were felt hundreds of miles from the polluting source. The citizens were furious and official complaints were sent to the Alberta government. The government carried out studies, and subsequently limits were set on the effluent that could be discharged into the river from the Clover Bar plant.

The company responded by building three acres of holding lagoons for their effluent. The effluent was retained in the lagoons until the odor passed accepted limits and was then discharged into the North Saskatchewan. During the winter months, when river flows were low and pollution problems greatest, the company stored their effluent for discharge in the summer, when river flow is much higher. This method was not very satisfactory, and in 1964 Chemcell drilled a 4,000 foot dry well into a porous substrata of the earth for the disposal of liquid wastes. Since that time two more wells have been drilled for this purpose. The control of deep well disposal is in the hands of the Oil and Gas Conservation Board. They require that many safety features be incorporated into the disposal well system to protect against wastes polluting the higher sub-strata. These requirements appear to give full protection against accidental leakage from the well.

Deep well injection appears to be the most effective way to dispose of untractable industrial wastes. It is much better than dumping their wastes into our over-burdened water systems. But, the effects of deep well injection are complex and not all effects are clearly understood. Deep wells do not provide an ultimate solution to pollution problems, but rather exemplify the adage: Out of sight, out of mind. The term deep well waste disposal is itself a misnomer. What actually is taking place is deep well waste storage. This storage is probably for all time, although it cannot be guaranteed. Although deep wells have provided the company with a means for disposing of noxious process wastes, the plant has continued to use the North Saskatchewan River as a receiver for waste effluent.

A copy of the official approval that the Clover Bar plant is required to meet effluent discharge was obtained from Mr. Kupchenko, Head of the Water Pollution Control Section of the Division of Environmental Health. The approval is dated 1952, but in a telephone conversation Mr. Kupchenko explained that the limits had been revised in 1955. It is these 1955 standards that are applied to Chemcell effluent.

The official approval is further divided into two parts covering effluent discharge into the North Saskatchewan River during periods of ice cover (November 1st to April 15th), and periods of open water (April 15th to November 1st.) Because the North Saskatchewan River has extremely wide fluctuations in the flow rate, the government allows companies to discharge much more effluent in the summer when river flows are high, than in the winter when the flow rates are very low.

According to the government, the summer winter limits prevent the concentration of pollutants from becoming too high and allows biological processes to assimilate the organic pollutants without reducing the oxygen content in the river to levels that grossly alter the river ecology for great distances.

## N. Saskatchewan Unprotected

It would appear, however, that government regulations of effluent discharge are not protecting the North Saskatchewan River from the effects of pollution. In a study made between August, 1969 and May, 1970 by the Fisheries Section of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests, the aquatic ecology was examined to find signs of pollution in the North Saskatchewan River. Certain aquatic species can live only in clean water, while other aquatic life is found only in polluted water. Thus the presence or absence of either of these two types of life will indicate the pollution content of the water. The findings were that upstream from Edmonton the percent of clean water organisms indicated that the river was relatively unpolluted.

The river does exhibit a lesser degree of pollution effects ninety miles downstream from Edmonton, and one hundred and forty-three miles downstream, at the Elk Point Bridge test site, the river appears to have recovered almost completely.

The conclusions that might be drawn from this study are, either the limits set by the provincial government to control the amount of pollution that goes into the river are not being met by polluters, or else the existing limits set for polluting the river are not strict enough to protect the river from pollution damage. A third possibility is that both these conditions exist. Whatever the case, concentrated amounts of both organic and toxic pollutants build up in various sections of the river, despite government regulation.

The study indicates that the pollution in the North Saskatchewan River is not limited solely to organic pollution and the resultant problems of oxygen depletion and alterations in the river ecology. There is also the problem of toxic pollutants which must also be considered to play a part in the river pollution problems. In addition to hexavalent chromium, Chemcell uses or produces many other chemical compounds that can have toxic effects upon river ecology. The question should be asked whether the effluent approval for Chemcell should limit other pollutants besides those listed.

As a requirement for the water pollution approval, Chemcell must provide the government, at regular intervals, with the results of daily effluent samples which are taken and analyzed by the company. These results, however, are not available to the public and are held by the Department of Health to be confidential information between the company and the government. Why is this information not available to the public from the Public Health Department?

In order to ensure that the company's effluent is within the prescribed limits, and also to test the reliability of the company's daily effluent sampling, officials from the Water Pollution Control Section take regular samples of the Chemcell effluent discharge into the North Saskatchewan. This spot check sampling is made at monthly intervals in summer and twice-monthly intervals in winter. The samples are analyzed in the Environmental Health Services Laboratory for a number of components.

For the period December, 1969 to the present, the government spot-check samples for Chemcell effluent have all been within the required limits, except for the most recent result for December, 1970. The biochemical oxygen demand in this sample was approximately twice the maximum allowable biochemical oxygen demand permitted for the November to April ice-covered period. On most other occasions the sample results were one-half to one-third of the limit set by the government. This is believed to be the result of major renovations which the company made on its sewer systems, and also the use of the number three disposal well to take process wastes that previously went into the North Saskatchewan River.

## Sample Tests

However, between November, 1967 and November 1969, for the periods that the government has provided us with sample results, Chemcell exceeded the

approval limits set by the provincial government biochemical oxygen demand twelve out of sixteen samples and exceeded the limits on threshold number on eleven out of sixteen test samples. During this period, however, no official sanctions were placed on the company by the provincial government violation of approval limits. Mr. Kupchenko stated letters were sent to the company pointing out the violation and urging them to reduce the effluent discharge. He also stated that government officials could speak at company representatives across a discussion table and that this had some effect. No action, other than this, was taken to force industry to comply with regulations. No penalties have been incurred for these violations. This appears to be the general policy established by the Department of Health. The basis for policy is that the most effective way to control pollution from large industry is by way of co-operation rather than coercion. The Department of Health has at its discretion, fine companies that are breaking regulations up to \$500 for each day that a company breaks regulations. Chemcell Limited was consistently polluting the North Saskatchewan river in excess of the approval limits set by the government for at least two years before the necessary improvements were made. The question can be asked whether the company would have taken as long as two years to control its water pollution if it was being fined \$500 for each day it exceeded







nt, and how many industries in the province at this moment are exceeding pollution regulations?

#### Pollution

Pollution from processing operations such as the Chemcell Clover Bar plant consist of two forms. There are waste by-products from which the company cannot derive any economic gain, and there is loss of actual product, as well as loss of raw materials and intermediate products through inefficient processes, equipment operation. On the one hand, economically, the less the company pays for the disposal of unusable waste by-products, the less is that total cost for the operation the greater the profit. Pollution from product loss, however, represents a direct loss of profit to the company. As a result, an entirely different attitude prevails towards this kind of pollution. A company does as much as possible to recover and reduce the loss of product from its operations.

Both the government and Chemcell say that air pollution from Chemcell is mainly in the form of obvious smelling vapors which have a very low threshold and a reasonably high threshold for damage to health. The company gives the example of a particularly odorous compound as an illustration. This chemical can

be smelled by two of five people in concentrations of one part per billion. At concentrations of two parts per billion, five of five people can smell it. But it would require concentrations of several hundred parts per million for it to be dangerous to one's health. This particular chemical compound may be very odorous, but despite the disagreeable stench it is not likely to harm one's health.

#### Odor Dilution Prevented

Chemcell seems to be one of the primary villains in the public mind, as far as sources of air pollution are concerned. This is because Chemcell is a very large plant and has large and visible emissions into the atmosphere. The major portion of the air emission from the plant is water vapor. During the winter this forms ice fogs and ice clouds which are highly visible. Chemcell releases approximately one hundred million cubic feet of water vapor into the atmosphere daily from its cooling towers. The water vapor is not in itself harmful. However, aside from ice fogs, it traps odors and other vapor emissions, thus preventing dilution of the vapors which would otherwise take place in the atmosphere. Under conditions of temperature inversion, this vapor cloud is not allowed to rise high into the atmosphere. Combinations of temperature inversion and easterly winds bring this cloud into the city at very low levels. This accounts for some periods in which the odors in the atmosphere are particularly strong.

From what we could discover, Chemcell appears to be doing a great deal to reduce odors from its operations. The company reports that during a six week run in the fall of 1970 of the acrylate unit, there was virtually no odor, even on the plant site, and no residents complained. Also, an Edmonton health department official felt that the company deserved special commendation for the efforts and success with which they have eliminated some particularly unpleasant odors from their operations. Odors, like highly visible vapor clouds, however, are only part of the air pollution question at Chemcell. Chemcell Clover Bar operations deal with many vaporous materials.

In the primary oxidation unit, for instance, propane and oxygen-enriched air undergo partial combustion under controlled circumstances. The propane is transformed into various oxygenated hydrocarbons with water vapor, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and small quantities of hydrocarbons emitted as waste products. According to Mr. S. Dobko, Head of the Air Pollution Section of the Division of Environmental Health Services, carbon monoxide is produced in concentrations about equal to the concentration of carbon monoxide in automobile exhausts, and represents about two percent of the carbon monoxide produced in the City of Edmonton. This is a constant emission, however, and, like other air emissions from the plant in periods of temperature inversions when air pollutants are concentrated together, the amount of carbon monoxide from this operation might be expected to rise in concentration.

Once the primary oxidation process has occurred, most of the potential air pollution that the company causes is in the form of product loss. This represents a loss of money and so the company tries to reduce the loss of product as part of their process operations.

#### Emission Control

Some information has been obtained that would indicate that the company should be doing more to control these air emissions, and that government may not have sufficient information to determine exactly what is happening. Discussion with plant employees disclosed that the scrubbing process in the fibres section, which recovers acetone, is often running over its capacity. The scrubber is supposed to recover acetone in an activated carbon filter for reuse in the fibre production process. However, the air stream also contains some hydrocarbons that tend to collect on the carbon filter. They clog the filter, and as they accumulate reduce its efficiency. The result is more and more acetone escaping into the atmosphere. A point is finally reached when the escape of acetone is so large as to represent a financial loss to the company. The filter is taken out of operation, cleaned and thus re-activated. This in itself, however, is a costly process. The question was asked, what is the basis for determining the point at which this expensive re-activating process takes place? From the information gained from workers in the plant, it appears that the basis for cleaning these filters rests on standards of economic gain rather than questions of air pollution.

From workers in the plant it was learned, however, that up to 4,000 pounds of acetone are lost from these scrubbers each day, and that 3,500 pounds of methylene chloride is lost from similar scrubbers in the triacetate fibre production area. Workers in other areas of the plant felt that often the scrubbers used to control air pollution from their operations were either inadequate

or inefficient. Workers complained that air pollution within the plant was often severe and caused personal discomfort. Many worry about health problems resulting from air pollution in the plant and wonder if adequate studies have been made on the long-term effects of the many chemicals that they are exposed to.

The government has no monitoring samples of the emissions from the plant. What information the government does have on air emissions is provided by the company and is held as confidential correspondence between the company and the air pollution control office. This information is not available to the public. Mr. Dobko, Head of the Air Pollution Section of Environmental Health, said, in answer to a question of whether or not Chemcell monitored their stacks for air pollution, that he did not think so but felt sure that they did monitor their stacks as part of process-control. However, he did not receive the results from this monitoring. Interviews with workers in the plant revealed that in many of the processes, careful record of losses to the atmosphere are taken. The reason is to know how much product is lost in plant operations. However, this information which the company has, is not given to the government and definitely not to the public. The government does not receive this information because they do not require the company to give it.

#### Emissions study underway

According to the newsletter that the Clover Bar plant manager Dr. C. G. Miller, sent to employees, the company is in the process of doing a complete study of its air emissions. However, it is doubtful that this company study will be given to the government Air Pollution Control Section or made public.

In 1961, the Provincial Legislature passed a set of regulations related to atmospheric pollution control: Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution, Alberta Regulations 572/57. These regulations placed control of air pollution in the hands of the provincial Board of Health and required that:

1. All new industries locating in Alberta submit plans of their proposed plants to the Board of Health for approval of the air pollution control facilities.
2. All existing industries, within a period of five years (1966), submit plans of their installation for atmospheric pollution control approval.
3. The emission of various materials be maintained at prescribed levels.

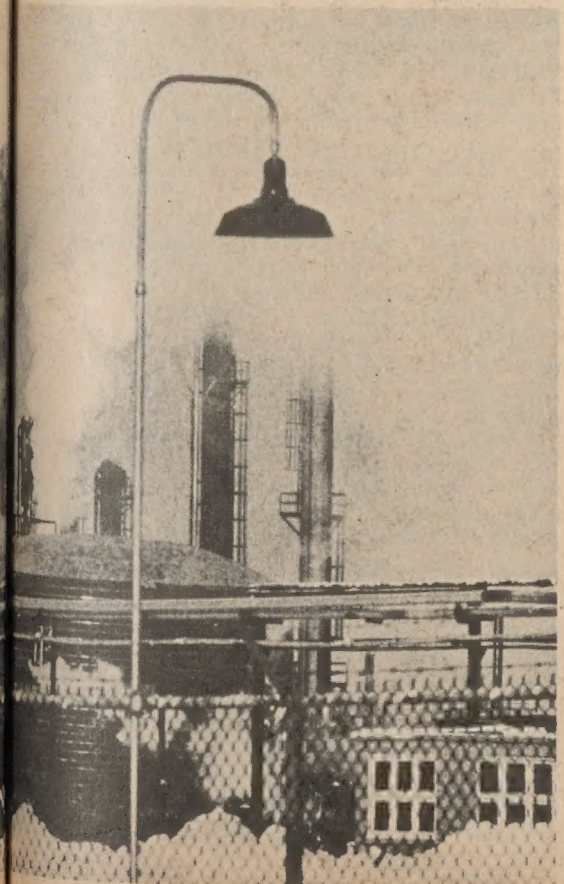
Section (2) of these regulations pertain directly to the operations of the Chemcell Clover Bar plant. An extension of two years (1968) was allowed to corporations that had justifiable reasons. At the present time, there is still no official air pollution approval for the Chemcell operations. There is correspondence between the company and the air pollution control section, and Mr. Dobko, head of this section, does have material pertaining to the Chemcell operation. Alberta regulation 374/70 amended the air pollution regulations by striking out the regulations which required existing industries to submit plans for approval. Regulation 375/70 set new air pollution regulations, but no approval deadline now exists for industries already operating.

An official approval which would set limits on the air pollution effluent from the plant has not been issued. There are no official limits applied to the company's emissions, and hence no official limits are exceeded. However, since the Health Department as policy does not take official action to obtain compliance with regulations, this lack of approval at this time has very little real importance, other than not giving official status to the degree of air pollution coming from the plant. Whether or not the company is or is not a major air polluter, or to what degree it compares with other industries, therefore can not be established by the government.

The question to be asked of the provincial government and Chemcell is, if the only substance coming from Chemcell's emission stacks are relatively harmless water vapors and obnoxious but innocent odors, why is the plant without an air pollution control permit? Why are there no official limits applied?

Air pollution control from Chemcell at this time is a private agreement between the company and the province.

Although there may be exceptions, the pollution problem at Chemcell and the Government's response to it appears to be indicative of the operations of government and industry throughout the province. In the instance of Chemcell, this company has, in the last two years, apparently made a sincere attempt to deal, in some measure, with its air and water pollution. This in no way alters the responsibility of the government to the people of Alberta to set and enforce strict limits of the amount of air and water pollution that industry is permitted. No does this brief condone the practise of pollution control by private agreement between government and industry.





# Natural resource use — *developmental*

by Winston Gereluk

The University of Alberta used to be such a nice place to visit. Only a few years ago, it used to be 'our university', a beautiful and comfortable place where the "cream" of society read, thought, and debated truly profound things at their leisure. It was not only the centre for the easy cultivated life but also a sanctuary in which people could find relative freedom from the monotonous insanity of the workaday world.

Just coming here once a year would make a visitor feel so good that he would leave absolutely assured that the university, in spite of its great cost to him, was somehow very worthwhile.

All this was spoiled in the 1960's. Perhaps the Vietnam War, with its radicalizing side effects can be blamed. Or, perhaps it was the advent of 'hard times' for many people. But, suddenly, the university no longer provided its peculiar comfort to the society of working people that sustained it. For, instead of providing the stronghold of conservatism in this province, it threatened to become the source of radical criticism of all that was true and good according to upholders of the status quo.

Some blame can be attached to those few professors who actually became serious about what they were doing. Professor Mel Watkins, for instance, took his appointment to a government task force much too seriously and produced a report that exposed the extent of American corporate control of Canadian affairs. As if he had not done enough damage to the image of academics, he went further to translate his indictment into a political treatise called the Waffle Manifesto (for an independent, socialist Canada).

Watkins was certainly not alone; in fact, he was one of the latest of a long line of 'radical' professors. Is it any surprise, then, that many students should also open their eyes to the society around them and become uncontrollable?

First there was student revolt—to demand their 'rights' as full-fledged members of a community of scholars. After that, for many, a much more serious challenge; to use the wealth of information and time to which they enjoyed privileged access to carry on the sort of practical analysis and criticism as would threaten to change the very foundations of the society in which they lived.

Students began to ask questions to the point of nauseating many people. How was it that in our own rich country, 20 per cent of the people should subsist

below the poverty line?—or 200,000 babies suffer from malnutrition? Why do so many vitally essential social services have to depend on charity drives such as UCF, while large industrial enterprises receive millions of dollars in government grants at the drop of a hat? Why were farmers in Western Canada being encouraged by the federal government not to grow cereal crops while people in the rest of the world starve?

Just enough students embraced questions such as these to ruin everything. And, now, in 1971, the university is not such a nice place to visit. In fact, 'university' has become a bad word for many—the wealthy sponsors who don't like to see their dollars financing revolution, the poor workers who don't like the critique of all that they have devoted their lives to accumulating, and many students who have resolved that the university's elite position in society is obscene.

## ONE PROBLEM: OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

There are several good seasons why many Albertans have become concerned with the method in which their natural resources are being exploited, and why this topic should even be chosen as the theme for VGW 1971.

The really good reasons are the ones that have been made public through the news media: the W. A. C. Bennett Dam, the destruction of the Athabasca Delta, oil spills like the ones on the Athabasca, Smoky, and in the Cypress Hills, the desolation of vast areas of park land by lumber and pulp and paper companies, strip mining in the Grande Cache area, the Big Horn Dam, and the resort development in national and provincial parks.

But one's anguish can only be aroused for so long by accounts of such atrocities, and after that point one begins to treat them just like he treats an account of another American invasion in Southeast Asia—with a groan.

Another set of reasons, not as important as the first, have to do with the fact that most natural resource 'developments' in Alberta have really nothing to do with us at all, but are instead the private interests of foreign corporations, mostly American. If this is indeed a problem, it is not one that is isolated to Alberta, but is true of all Canada. Consider the following quotes from James Laxer's *Energy Poker Game*:

The first thing that has to be remembered is the overwhelming extent of U.S. ownership of Canadian resource industries. Trade Minister Jean Luc Pepin

recently revealed these percentages of foreign ownership to the House of Commons: 99.9 per cent oil refining; 82.6 per cent of the oil and gas industry; and 84.9 per cent of primary metal smelting and refining. The key components of the Canadian resource sector are dominated by huge, vertically-integrated American conglomerates. . . . The reality is that large foreign corporations are designed for taking surplus in the form of profits, out of a country in which they operate for the benefit of the shareholders at home. (pp. 17-19)

Laxer's quotes refer to the more spectacular aspects of American ownership in Canada, but this story is repeated in all other aspects of our natural resource industry. In fact our whole economy, since natural resource extraction is the basis upon which it rests. The best exposure of this aspect of the Canadian economy I've seen (besides Laxer's book) is Kari Leavitt's *Silent Surrender; Multinational Corporation in Canada* published by the Millan of Canada in 1970.

However, after Laxer's and Leavitt's books, as many other really good studies, there comes a point at which statistical tabulation becomes redundant. At that, it can only be (and is being) engaged in by academics who are interested in doing safe, 'busy work' as an alternative to really attacking the problem.

I can only speak for myself, and maintain that I have seen enough studies to justifiably come to two conclusions:

- (a) Americans, through the time-honored institution of private property are ripping-off Canadians for a remarkable profit every year.
- (b) The biggest portion of the American rip-off is in the realm of natural resources. In terms of our province, this means that American investors are taking bits of Alberta nature (oil, trees, and water) for less than their 'market value' and transforming them into commodities for resale.

## CAPITALISM: A MORE BASIC PROBLEM

The truth begins to dawn at the point when one's head has been crammed full of facts and statistics about Alberta's natural resources. Stated quite simply the problem is this—that there is something essentially wrong with the way that we treat Alberta's nature when we call it a 'natural resource'. What we mean when we say that is that our relationship to nature is basically sick one.

It is quite possible that your grade school teacher shirked her duty by neglecting to inform you that this is a capitalist society. It was a serious omission because this is what is at the crux of our problem—that the dominant way in which people living in capitalist society should relate to their world is to 'capitalize' on it, i.e., make money, wherever possible.

Alan Shepard capitalized on his first trip into space to the point of becoming a multimillionaire. Even Wood capitalized on the fact that some people must want to read faster by offering speed-reading courses at a fantastic price. Mel Hurtig capitalized on the obvious lack of bookstores in Edmonton to the point of becoming so successful that a story was done on him in a prominent Alberta business journal. In B.C. one of our own relatives has capitalized on the lack of facilities for the aged by building, and making a lot of money out of an old age home.

Eventually every aspect of our life—education, medicine, tourism, and sex—becomes a capitalistic venture and our whole world, the little world of Alberta, becomes one fantastic enterprise that makes money progressively fewer and fewer people.

## MAKING MONEY OUT OF NATURE

At present in Alberta, only a madman would suggest that industrial production should be other than capitalistically-organized—it seems so 'natural' to everyone here.

A few Albertans, however, are mad enough to be uncomfortable when they first realize that the common term 'natural resource' means that nature too becomes an industry, a factory for the production of money—and, it adds to the discomfort of some when they realize that this factory is also privately owned.



Whitemud Creek war-time mines



# struction

this is exactly what is meant by 'development natural resources'—the magical transformation of Alberta nature into a capital-producing com-

Albertan forest means green trees, fresh air, moss, animals, and streams to most people. However, a forest fire has wrought its destruction, we can read in our newspapers (which are also capitalistic enterprises) that \$15 million worth of timber covering acres has been destroyed. These are exactly the sort of statistics as we would be furnished with if a grey-faced arsonist blew up W. R. Zeidler's factory in Edmonton.

part of the problem is that Alberta's nature is so plentiful. There is so much to exploit that people anywhere in the world would pay a good price for. Oil is a precious bit of nature—it is such a miraculous fossil that can be used to keep people warm, housed, fed, and give them paved roads to drive on. Just of the 'petroleum tree' that you so meticulously in your grade five notebooks!

ed, there is so much of it in Alberta. The Oil and Conservation Board estimated in 1969 that Alberta's oil reserves are worth about \$35.6 billion, not counting the bituminous sands. The \$1,027 million worth of this oil that was in 1968, the Alberta Government was able to collect \$10 million. In all events, the price charged per barrel of crude oil is \$2.53, of which the estimated profit to the oil companies is \$1.47. (Oil Week, Feb., 1968.) Mostly the oil companies (mostly American) must think that Alberta's nature is very bountiful.

## GOVERNMENT

Alberta's Social Credit government over the last 36 years has not been against capitalism. In fact, at times it appeared that they have been an integral part of the capitalistic development of Alberta's nature. The following quote from the government periodical, Alberta and Resources put out by the Alberta Department of Industry and Development in 1964 says most of what needs to be said:

"The general business climate in Alberta has been very stimulating and expansive over two decades. Labor management and government have been cooperating very well and industrial disputes have been rare and insignificant. . . . The municipal and provincial governments do all in their power to facilitate development and growth by readily and speedily providing information and assistance in arriving at decisions as to sites and regulations. Lastly, taxation policies and practices are reasonable. The provincial government finances are in excellent shape and not likely to necessitate burdensome taxes. (p. 15)

For many Albertans who have been proud to be in the 'development' of Alberta's natural resources, it can be greater than one E. C. Manning, whom I know best as the headliner in a weekly radio show. It was only about two years ago that Mr. Manning, Alberta politics as the premier of the province—watched with watery eyes as this great Public was paid his last fond farewell in a beautiful, grand program at the Jubilee Auditorium. I think of Dr. Walter Johns, the president of this university at the time, who gave the main speech.

Mr. Manning did not disappear. Instead, he reappeared, as if by magic, on the boards of directors of several large companies. The announcement that I remember best is the one that placed him on the board of Porcupine McIntyre, the coal company that is laying out the hills around Grande Cache.

Experts—specialists—are a twentieth century species, with one particularly disgusting attribute; they are happy to do their little skillful thing for anyone who has the money to pay them with. Good proof of the thing that specialists are capable of doing came a couple of years ago when the Social Credit government commissioned some bright young university types to write a White Paper—on Human Resources! Human Resources?

Suddenly slogans like, 'Our people are our most valuable asset', or, 'Education is an investment in the



Alberta Coal Co., Lake Wabamun

future' begin to make good sense. And, in the Albertan context it continues to make sense as in the Human Resources Council former academics grind out the various aspects of this resource in their paper mill. The people 'in charge' are obviously more serious about resource development than we at first thought.

## BRANCH PLANT EXPLOITATION

Having advanced the above, it may seem at first unnecessary to advance a more specific aspect of our exploitation of nature; that is it is not we who control the process, but other people, principally those in the U.S.A.

But, in fact, this is a very important realization. Our capitalism is itself of the branch plant variety; our indigenous capitalists are actually mostly just functionaries affecting Eichmann-like the designs of a capitalism which has its headquarters in New York, Chicago, and Dallas.

It is important, because it complicates the nature of our sick relationship to nature. If we ever wish to 'cure' ourselves, work out a healthy resolution with our environment, we must overcome the big obstacle posed by our being a part of somebody else's plans.

However, it will be impossible to overcome this obstacle as long as people in Canada harbour a basic myth—that the negative aspects of being a satellite of U.S. capitalism are somehow being offset by the positive aspects of participating in their 'greatness', their advanced economy.

It appears clear to me, at least, that to think that we can benefit in this way is to misunderstand the basic reasons for America's greatness. The U.S.A. became great (rich, powerful, etc.) by first breaking off ties with England, and then proceeding to do exactly the same mercantilist 'thing' as was being done by Britain in India, the West Indies, and North America. That is, it became great by repeating the old 'imperialist' story; taking over territories on its periphery (the whole world now) and reorganizing them on a dependent satellite basis.

England financed its Industrial Revolution with loot it had plundered from (among other countries) India, and in the process turned one of the world's most advanced civilizations into one of the poorest and most backward. (B. Adams, *The Law of Civilization in Decay*.)

Living on the 'periphery' of the New York metropolis places us in much the same relationship to the U.S.A. as India to Britain. The problem is probably only aggravated because of proximity.

Thus, if anything is true, it is not that our development is due to our participation in the 'rich' American economy, but rather our 'underdevelopment'. Our stagnation as a hinterland economy is only the other side of the coin to the American boom as a manufacturing nation.

Imperialism of the type that I have been describing is especially easy with an accommodating people such as Albertans, and with opportunist governments such as the Social Credit. Under capitalism, you don't send armies in (unless you have to); you establish your property right in that foreign country and then see to

it that these 'rights' are secure, using that country's armies if necessary.

Again, buying natural resources in the form of oil, natural gas and timber leases from the Social Credit government of Alberta was easy. Much more time-consuming is the task of consolidating control—turning Alberta and its wealth of nature into a lasting source of profit for U.S. manufacturing concerns.

What I am referring to specifically is 'cultural invasion', the supplanting of the existing culture, wherever it is incompatible with American economic interests with something called 'the American way of life'. Clearly, once the majority of the country's populace has been reduced to a gaggle of Chamber of Commerce types, no insurgence need be feared. It is in this area that the educational institutions of a country, its schools and mass media can make their greatest contributions.

## WHAT DEVELOPMENT MEANS

But talk of underdevelopment can be quite stupid if it begs the most important question of them all—What does 'development' mean?

It seems easiest to take a case in point. Let us say in a world market context in which coal is needed, some large Japanese company discovers a large coal deposit in the foothills area of Central Alberta, close to the brand new town of Grande Cache.

All that is needed to begin 'development' is capital; once production has been started, the mine will produce the necessary capital for further development. The money necessary to begin the strip mining operations is inserted by let us say Porcupine McIntyre, a town is built to house the workers, and profits begin to flow to the lucky investors in this company.

When can we say that development is complete? Certainly not as long as there are further coal reserves to be 'developed'. Is development complete when all the coal has been exploited, when cavities and slag piles mark all the places where coal once existed?

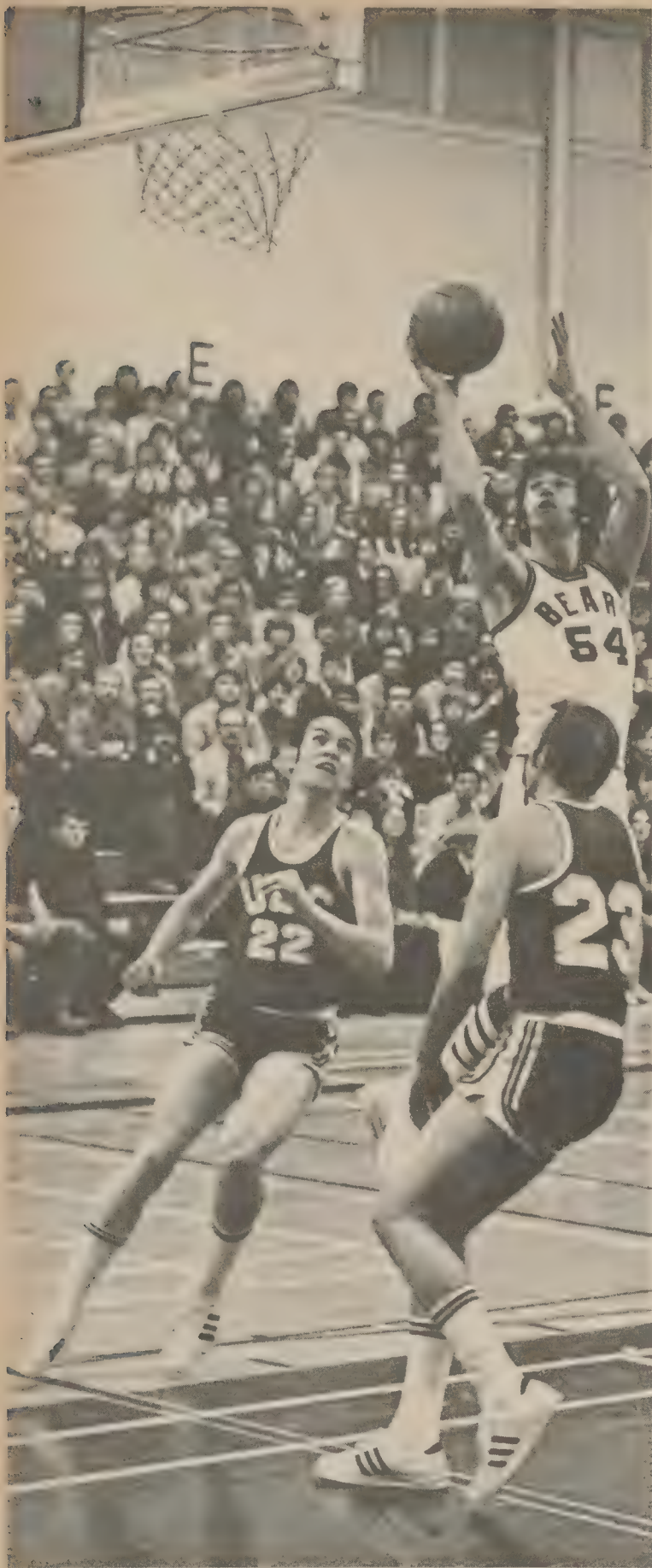
And, just what does 'full development' mean for the town that grew up around the coal reserves?—the community of human beings that was imported to strip the hills? What sort of living is to be made out of desecrated countryside?

If the above is a simple model of capitalistic development of natural resources—and I think it is—then clearly it cannot be accepted. Alternative forms must be found, and I must admit that it is at this point that I become rather unsure of the correct answers.

I can only, then provide those answers which Mel Watkins referred to in his manifesto. Briefly, we must take three essential steps:

- (1) Work to dissolve the present control of U.S. corporate interest in Canada.
- (2) Since that would leave control in the hands of indigenous capitalists, we must then work to dissolve their control over the means of production, including nature itself. Many scholars who have studied the problem extensively have suggested that this can only occur in conjunction with No. 1. I happen to be in agreement with them.
- (3) Work out a completely new resolution with the natural environment in which we must live.





—George Drohomirecki photo  
**DICK DEKLERK (54) ABOUT TO SCORE TWO OF HIS 22 POINTS**  
 . . . as Ron Thorsen (23) and Jack Hoy look on

# Zone defense grounds T'Birds

**Capacity crowd witness Bruins clutch victory**

By **RON TERNOWAY**  
**UBC 65, Bears 67**

The fans hung from the rafters,  
 They watched the game from  
 niches  
 And the Bears beat the  
 Thunderbirds,  
 The dirty rotters.

—Wordsworth

Led by veteran forwards Dick DeKlerk and Larry Nowak, and bolstered by a new zone defence, the Alberta Golden Bears made believers out of nearly 4,000 fans at Varsity Gym Monday night as they stretched their home unbeaten streak to seven games with a 67-65 victory over the UBC Thunderbirds.

The victory was the Bears' first over the Thunderbirds since they re-entered the Western Canada Intercollegiate Basketball League last season, and assured the Albertans of third place in the standings. It was only the third loss of the season for the T'Birds.

But for the Bears, who still have two games left in league play, the win was much more important than the two points. The win could mean that they have finally shaken that Dallas Cowboy curse, the inability to win the big ones.

Barry Mitchelson's crew started very shakily, and within five minutes found themselves on the short end of a 14-4 score. But then the head Bruin sent in Garry Campbell, and his teammates rallied behind the Calgary native's intimidating rebounding to tie the game at 18 points apiece, and then forge ahead and take a 38-32 half-time lead.

The Birds were not through, however, and fought back in the second half to tie the game at 42-42. In came Campbell again, and when he left the Bears had a five-point lead.

The lead held up until the last three minutes, when UBC got a couple quick baskets on steals as the Bears attempted to stall. The teams traded a couple of baskets, and then DeKlerk, who led the Bruins with 22 points, scored the eventual winner with less than a minute to go. But only some last-second heroics by Owen Cameron saved the day for the Bears.

Bears had a 67-65 lead and



**GUARD OWEN CAMERON**

. . . driving all night

possession of the ball with only 11 seconds to go, but a bad pass gave T'Bird guard Ron Thorsen a partial breakaway. He raced down court, Cameron hot on his heels, then stopped suddenly under the basket.

Cameron was on him like a blanket, and Thorsen's hurried shot sat on the rim for what seemed an eternity before finally bouncing out. The teams were still fighting for possession of the ball when the final buzzer sounded, and the largest crowd ever to witness a basketball game in Varsity Gym were on their feet in shock, surprise, and sheer delirium.

Cameron was another rallying force for the Bruins, as his superb drives to the basket inspired his teammates and the gigantic crowd. He also tossed in 11 points and collected numerous

rebounds. After DeKlerk, Nowak was next top point-getter for the Bears with 16 points. Bears shot only 31 per cent from the floor.

Derek Sankey scored 23 points for the losers, while Thorsen added 15. T'Birds shot 39 per cent.

In other WCIBL games Monday, Winnipeg Wesmen clinched the fourth and final playoff spot with a narrow 80-78 win over Brandon, while Manitoba dumped Saskatchewan 74-54 and Lethbridge, led by Tim Tollestrup's 36 points, defeated Victoria 78-70.

Bears wrap up their WCIBL schedule at home this weekend with games against Lethbridge and Calgary. The Chinooks are here tomorrow, while Skip Morgan's Calgary crew visit Varsity Gym Saturday. Game times are 8 p.m.

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## Panda swimmers take synchronized events

Three Panda teams wrapped up their season last weekend as Alberta played host to the WCIAA championships in synchronized swimming, gymnastics, and figure skating. On the whole, all teams performed creditably, while several outstanding individual showings raised the point totals for the hosts.

The synchronized swimmers, coached by Cathy Francis, led the way all weekend. They captured first place in every event and unquestionably showed themselves to be the strongest university team in western Canada. Their point total tripled that of Manitoba who finished second, while UBC, Saskatoon, and Regina followed in that order.

Linda Mehus captured the senior solo competition and then teamed with Sandra Cole to win the duet, and then with Marnie Mustard to take top honors in the senior figures. Betty-Ann Kennedy won both the novice solo and novice figures events. The team event was taken easily by the U of A girls, made up of Linda Mehus, Sandra Cole, Laura Clarkson, and Rozlyn Russell.

### Alberta second

Although the UBC team captured the team trophy in gymnastics, Alberta was a close second and managed to place two girls on the Western Conference team going to the Canadian Championships at York University on March 5 and 6. Janet Terry of UBC was the all-round winner and certainly the outstanding competitor in the meet. She placed first in the parallel bars, balance beam, vaulting, and floor exercise. Norma Ferguson and Wendy James led the Pandas by placing fourth and fifth consecutively. Only the top six performers out of the 29 competitors travel to Toronto in

March, so this university should be well represented by these girls.

The men's gymnastics team also performed exceptionally well as they outpointed the University of Saskatoon 203.35 to 200.15 to capture the team event. Tim Sedgwick won all-round individual honors for Saskatoon and will lead the six-man contingent to the Canadian Championships in Toronto. Representing the U of A in March, will be Dale and Darryl O'Brien who placed fifth and sixth overall. Dale's performance on the high bar was particularly outstanding and should give him a good chance of winning at York University. Other team members included Dave Maclure, George Carroll, Paul Cooper, and Brian Smith. Smith, who is a junior competitor, will represent Alberta in the Winter Games in Saskatoon next week.

### UBC in skating

Finally, in figure skating, Alberta ended up in third place just three points back of Saskatoon (63 to 60), despite the fact that there were no competitors in five events. The team title was carried off by the UBC girls who were led by Pat McGhee. She accumulated the highest point total after the two-day competition and also won the senior singles event. For the U of A, Sally Rehorick teamed with Urs Steinbrecker to win the senior dance title, and then went on to take second place in the intermediate singles. Carol Fedoruk placed second in the junior competition while Bev Travis did the same at the novice level. Considering the number of rookies and young skaters on the team, the performance by the Albertans was better than expected.

Congratulations to all those who participated on the weekend and good luck to those who are heading on to Canadian championships.

## Bruins meet Calgary twice

# Desperate play-off fight now on

It's been that kind of a season for Clare Drake and his Golden Bear pucksters.

Not to mention anything of their fans.

The kind of a season that's had more ups and downs than an average toilet seat.

Whereas a playoff spot in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League seemed relatively safe as recent as two weeks back, the Bears are now fighting desperately for the right to enter post-season play.

With the season three-quarters gone, Manitoba Bisons, Calgary and UBC have berths all wrapped up, leaving the Bears, Saskatchewan Huskies and Brandon Bobcats to fight amongst themselves for the final spot. Bears and Huskies are deadlocked with 16 points apiece, with Brandon only two back.

What it really boils down to is that the Albertans must win all of their remaining four games, two against Calgary and two against Victoria. Then they must hope for at least one Saskatchewan loss in their final encounter.

Even if Bears tie with the Huskies for fourth place, the Sled-dogs will get the nod, having knocked off the Bears in both league games between the clubs. This is so, even though one of those wins was by virtue of de-

fault in the now-famous Bob Galloway case.

Bears tangle with Calgary twice this weekend, and if that isn't enough, will have to do it with some key personnel on the limp. Harvey Poon, having a great season to date, suffered a broken nose last weekend in Vancouver, Jack Gibson aggravated a knee injury, while defenceman Dan Bouwmeester banged up a shoulder.

In addition, Galloway stopped a line drive from the stick of ex-Oil King Bob MacAneely in the first two minutes of the Friday contest against UBC and took 14 stitches in his forehead. He was replaced by Dave McGeachie for the remainder of the game, but played in the Saturday encounter.

All are expected to make the trip to Calgary tomorrow, however, and, barring further injury, will be in the lineup Saturday afternoon when the two clubs return to Edmonton for a 2 p.m. clash at Varsity Arena.

Clare Wanchulak, the rookie centre iceman who was performing well, is still out of the lineup as a result of a knee injury picked up two weeks ago against Manitoba Bisons. But he should be ready if the Green and Gold make the playoffs.

### WCIAH STANDINGS

	W	L	F	A	Pts.
Manitoba	13	3	98	50	26
UBC	12	4	111	41	24
Calgary	12	4	89	43	24
Alberta	8	8	92	66	16
Sask.	8	8	77	83	16
Brandon	7	9	76	99	14



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# Enjoyable use of hands

On the third floor of SUB, amid a maze of doors and corridors, is the U of A Arts and Crafts Centre.

People wishing to use their hands find relaxation and an enjoyable pastime within these confines. The centre offers such crafts as painting, batik, weaving and pottery making.

The centre this year offers 21 classes for the spring session. Fourteen of the classes are in ceramics. The other seven are divided between painting, weaving, batik and tie-dye, fabric printing, copper enamelling, and silk-screening.

Mrs. Janet Moore, the centre's supervisor, said that within the last four years, the ceramics classes have tripled in enrolment. With an average class load of 15, there are over 400 people registered in ceramics alone for the winter and summer sessions.

"We find that we have problems with people wanting to come back for intermediate and senior classes. As yet we don't have the facilities for this, but we are expanding in the hope of being able to provide more classess for these people."

All but five of the classes are held in the evening. The centre would like to see more afternoon classes in the future. "We are hoping to introduce an 'inter-session' in April and May. This inter-session and the summer session would be more for the general public. "Right now we have about 80 per cent students and 20 per cent public," said Mrs. Moore.

The centre has four studios on the third floor of SUB. The ceramics studio equipment includes three large kilns, three smaller kilns and nine pottery wheels. There are three large looms and 12 smaller looms for weaving. The textile area also has a large fabric printing table and screens for dye work. Besides Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Wynona Yates (provincial arts and crafts advisor), there are 14 part-time instructors.

The spring session begins Jan. 18, and lasts ten weeks, with the exception of the silk-screening class which is split into two classes, the second class commencing on Feb. 22. Members of the general public may register with Mrs. Janet Moore, Arts Supervisor, 302 SUB. There is a \$3 registration fee.

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# Non-academic staff arise

In reply to your article on permissible wear for female office staff, I would like to question what you consider to be "acceptable apparel"? And acceptable to whom?

Is not the business of running administrative duties to service the students and faculty (who are subject to no similar dress regulation) the prime responsibility of non-academic staff? I fail to see how co-ordinated pantsuits with "flared pants" (and with the top coming over the hip—is this in some effort to camouflage 36"?)) can aid in the execution of the staff's duties.

Not only must we suffer from the fashion fever of the media capitalists, but our own administration is telling us that "blouses and sweaters with slacks is not permissible. Is a woman's bosom any less noticeable with a sweater and a skirt? Somehow,

I feel that the Personnel Department is in league with The Bay to promote the "young modern" look.

Non-academic staff, you are still segregated from the university pool privileges. Niggers of this campus unite!

Bonnie Satten  
arts 3  
part-time library staff

## Not me!

I would like to disassociate my name from the R. R. Carmichael review which appeared recently in The Gateway.

To all those who have been inquiring, I did not write the article.

Bob Sinclair  
Department of Art and Design

# COFFEE SPOONS

by David Schleich

The meticulous drudge walks joylessly. He defers on all important judgments. He suspends all whims. Until after the established requirements have been met. Until all the obstacles have been set behind him. He lives in a time warp somewhere between the last requirement and "when it's all over." He chews pencils, budgets his minimal resources, smiles on cue, accepts the authority of his older guides, and otherwise drudges along. No harm in occasional drudgery. Much harm in sustained, meticulous drudging. Makes the brain spongy. Makes the heart curdle. Takes ideas and feelings and compartmentalizes them. Crystallizes passion and sends the fragments to waste baskets and scholarly journals. Defers life today. Accepts whirling words and deadly delusion.

The student. Especially, the graduate student. Especially the eager graduate student. Defer. Defer. The young academic. Cling. Cling. The middle-aged administrator, cling, defer, tremble. The new intern. Breathe. Breathe. The zealous high school teacher. Gush. Gush. The timid commerce graduate. Smile. Smile. Without joy, these young people who defer. Business won't support human beings and universities won't hire academics if machines can be found that will do the job. Governments won't hire servants if paper clips will do, to hold together interdependent men. They suspect this, the deferrers and the clingers. So, they smile on cue and cling and defer.

The problem, clearly, is a condition of cowardice. No shame in surviving. Much shame in delaying, smiling without joy and career-building with ulterior objectives and motives. Joy in learning, then, fades in clearing houses. Joy in working festers and fades in exploitation bins.

So, there's no justice under God's sky. Alas, no justice for cowards. Deferring cowards. The greatest coward is the meticulous drudge. But, he has a lot going for him. Most of his superiors were once there. Some still are.

## Can't take no more . . .

Editorial note: The editor of this paper is getting very tired of people sending HER letters, beginning, *Dear sir*. By this time in the year it should have dawned on most people that the editor is female; therefore, please address letters accordingly.



Scrooo-deau . . . Tru-srew . . . uh, Scroogedeau?

# Why no fight for security 8?

About one year ago now, some of us remember the great Ted Kemp debate when one of our more noble professors was on the verge of being fired for reasons that seemed good unto the administration of this university. The number of students who rallied to his support was very significant as well as encouraging.

Now the administration has done it again with the firing of eight of our campus security guards. As in the case of Ted Kemp, the livelihood of these men is at stake. I am wondering therefore, why there has been little or no protest from the students this time when eight men have been arbitrarily denied the right to employment, not because they committed a crime, but because of their beliefs. Surely this type of bureaucratic discrimination ought not to have a place on any university campus.

Why, then, has there been so little protest? Is it that the livelihood of one man is more important than the livelihood of eight men? Or is it that being a security guard on this campus is just not a popular position?

Security guards might be even less necessary than professors, but surely we are not going to deny them their right to make a living,

even if they do believe in the enforcement of laws which are enacted.

Roger Armbruster ed 3

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## The Gateway

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**STAFF THIS ISSUE**—It was a long and at first lonely press night for the hard-working souls of the paper; that is, it was until Donna Brown saved the day with—no not that, but popcorn. Those stuffing their faces and getting in condition for the traditional great broomball battle with CKSR were Bob Blair, Dick Nimmons, Elsie Ross, Al with the friend Stein, Mike Daniels, Bob Beal, Terry Malanchuk, Jim Taylor, Joe floating frisbee international member Chi, Ron Dutton, a newcomer to our midst Deepak Chavan, and your wilted, warmed-up serpent of the morgue Harvey G. Thomgirt.

**NOTE:** The position of editor for next year's Gateway is now open for nominations until February 18. Interested individuals may contact The Gateway office, SUB 282.

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# Rose barred from courtroom at FLQ trial

MONTREAL (CUPI) — In a move unprecedented in Canadian legal history, but based on the Canadian Criminal Code, Marcel Nichols Monday barred Paul Rose from the courtroom where he will be tried on charges of kidnapping and murder.

Invoking Section 557 of the Criminal Code, Nichols said "the time has come when it is necessary for me to make this gesture," and ordered Rose out of the courtroom for the remainder of his trial.

The move came after Rose charged Nichols and other court officials as:

"... The whores of the establishment. But whores at least earn their money. You others, you are simply gangsters ..."

The argument concerned the selection of the sixth juror who had admitted under questioning by Rose, who was conducting his own defense, that he would be unfavorably disposed toward the accused.

But two jurors serving as triers nevertheless ruled the man to be impartial and thus acceptable for jury duty.

In his ruling Nichols said the jury candidate had shown he would be prepared to render a verdict based on the evidence presented to the trial.

Following Rose's comments on the conduct of the court officials Nichols adjourned the session for lunch. After lunch the judge asked Rose whether he intended to continue acting in a similar manner.

"If you go on with the same acts," said Rose. "I'm not an imbecile."

At that point Rose was removed for the duration.

The judge was to rule Tuesday on who would conduct Rose's defense. Pierre Cloutier, who has been acting as a legal advisor to Rose, told Nichols that his mandate was ended and asked the court to discharge him. But the judge told him to stay for the remainder of the day's proceedings.

Once Rose had been removed from the court, selection of the jury moved along quickly. It took more than a week to choose the first six jurors, while Rose was around to question them.

The next three jurors, without Rose there to question them, were picked within an hour.

Earlier in the day in the same courtroom, Jacques Rose and Francis Simard, charged along with Paul Rose in the kidnapping and murder of Pierre Laporte, were cited for contempt and their trials postponed until the spring session.

Jacques Rose was cited for contempt after shouting "vive le FLQ" and Simard was cited for telling the judge to eat shit, a recently popularized phrase.

Michael Chartrand Monday apologized to Judge Roger Ouimet for actions in the courtroom Friday, Feb. 5, and the judge ruled that the public would be admitted to

the seditious conspiracy trials of the Montreal Five.

Chartrand, Montreal leader of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, walked out of the courtroom last week after a disagreement with the judge.

The others accused along with him, Charles Gagnon, Robert Lemieux, Pierre Vallieres and Jacques Larue-Langlois, who left the courtroom with Chartrand, also apologized to the judge for their actions.

Ouimet accepted their apologies but warned the accused he will clear the court for the remainder of the trial if he feels the public's presence is provoking other attacks on the court.

Chartrand said in his apology that he and the judge speak different languages.

Vallieres, who on Friday had upset the judge by using what the Globe and Mail terms a "slang obscenity," the same one used by Pierre Elliot Trudeau when confronted by the militant Lapalme drivers at the House of Commons, said Monday that he had spoken too strongly.

Continuing his address to the court, Vallieres, author of *White Niggers of America*, read a passage from a book which stated that if tyranny can be overthrown only by revolution then there must be a revolution. Vallieres then announced to the court that the author of the book, *Approaches to Politics*, was Trudeau.

Robert Lemieux argued that there is

no proof of a state of real or apprehended insurrection.

"I have no intention of holding a circus in the courtroom, but I want responsible persons from the three levels of government—the city, the province, and the federal government—to testify and to prove there was an insurrection," Lemieux said.

Since Oct. 16, the day the War Measures Act was implemented, Canada has been under the tyranny of "a small group of men" in the federal cabinet, Lemieux said, who have not only legislative power, but also control of the judiciary.

He argued that the judge was the only person who can correct the abuses of arbitrary power by the government.

This could be done, he said, if Ouimet found the WMA unconstitutional and the arrest and charges of the five illegal.

Lemieux also said he wondered when, where and how the five conspired, since they are charged with having done so over a two and a half year period from Jan. 1, 1968, to Oct. 16, 1970.

According to the Toronto Star, Lemieux asked if the conspiracy took place when he acted as negotiator at the Quebec government's request, on behalf of the Front de Liberation du Quebec for the safe release of the two kidnapped men in exchange for political prisoners.

Chartrand said to the judge: "You and I, we can advocate the same thing without having conspired."

## Mangez de la merde.

